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H.R. 5640

A bill to provide for a jury commission for each United States district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1864 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1864. Jury commission: Duties, compensation, and methods of selecting and drawing jurors

"(a) APPOINTMENT.—A jury commission shall be established in each judicial district, consisting of the clerk of the court and one or more jury commissioners, appointed by the district court. The jury commissioner shall be a citizen of the United States of good character residing in the district of appointment who, at the time of his appointment, shall not be a member of the same political party as the clerk of the court or a duly qualified deputy clerk acting for the clerk. If more than one jury commissioner is appointed, each may be designated to serve in one or more of the places where court is held, and the clerk and the jury commissioner so designated shall constitute the jury commission for that part of the district. In the event that a jury commissioner is unable for any reason to perform his duties, another jury commissioner may be appointed, as provided herein, to act in his place until he is able to resume his duties.

"Jury commissioners shall be appointed to serve on a part-time or full-time basis. If in the opinion of the court the efficient operation of the jury system requires the services of a full-time jury commissioner, the court may, with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States, appoint one or more full-time jury commissioners.

"(b) DUTIES.—In the performance of all its duties the jury commission shall act under the direction and supervision of the chief judge of the district.

"The sources of the names and the methods to be used by the jury commission in selecting the names of persons who may be called for grand or petit jury service shall be as directed by the chief judge. The procedures employed by the jury commission in selecting the names of qualified persons to be placed in the jury box, wheel, or similar device, shall not systematically or deliberately exclude any group from the jury panel on account of race, sex, political, or religious affiliations, or economic or social status. In determining whether persons are qualified as jurors under section 1861 of this title, the jury commission shall use questionnaires and such other means as the chief judge may deem appropriate, including the administering of oaths.

"The names of jurors shall be publicly drawn by chance from a jury box, wheel, or similar device, which contains the commencement of each drawing the names of not less than three hundred qualified persons selected by the jury commission in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

"The jury commission shall keep records of the names of persons placed in the jury box, wheel, or similar device, the questionnaires returned by said persons, the names of the persons who are selected for jury service, the dates of service, and such other appropriate records as the chief judge may direct, all for a period of not less than two years. With the approval of the chief judge, the jury commission may designate deputy clerks and other employees in the office of the clerk of the court to assist the commission in the performance of its duties and to perform under its direction such of the detailed duties of the commission, as in the opinion of the chief judge can be assigned to them.

"(c) COMPENSATION.—Each jury commissioner appointed on a part-time basis shall be compensated for his services at the rate of \$10 per day for each day in which he actually and necessarily is engaged in the performance of his official duties, to be paid upon certificate of the chief judge of the district.

"Each jury commissioner appointed on a full-time basis shall receive a salary to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States at a rate which in the opinion of the Judicial Conference corresponds to that provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for positions in the executive branch with comparable responsibilities.

"Each jury commissioner shall receive his traveling and subsistence expenses within the limitations prescribed for clerks of district courts while absent from his designated post of duty on official business.

"(d) Any of the powers or duties conferred upon the chief judge under this section may be delegated by him to another judge of the district: *Provided, however,* That where part of a district by agreement or order of court is assigned to one particular judge and he customarily holds court there, as to such part of the district he shall perform the functions and fulfill the duties conferred upon the chief judge in this section.

"(e) This section shall not apply to the District of Columbia."

Sec. 2. Section 1865 of such title is amended by striking out the words "and may appoint a jury commissioner for each such place" in the second sentence of subsection (a) thereof and inserting a period after the word "district" in such sentence.

Sec. 3. Each jury commissioner holding office on the effective date of this Act shall continue in office until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this Act shall take effect ninety days after the date of approval thereof: *Provided, however,* That no grand or petit jury sworn prior to the effective date of this Act nor any person called or summoned for jury service, or whose name is on a jury list or has been placed in a box, wheel, or similar device, prior to that date, shall be ineligible to serve if the procedure by which the jury or the individual juror was selected, called, summoned, or by which his name was listed or placed in a box, wheel, or similar device, was in compliance with the law in effect at the time of such action.

Sec. 6. (a) The table of sections at the head of chapter 121 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by amending items 1864 and 1865 to read as follows:

"1864. Jury commission; duties, compensation, and methods of selecting and drawing jurors."

"1865. Apportionment within district."

(b) The catchline at the beginning of section 1865 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1865. Apportionment within district."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is a second demanded?

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to revise the existing language of title 28, United States Code, section 1864. It would improve

and strengthen the operation of jury commissions for each judicial district of the United States and would also impose a greater responsibility. I might say, upon the chief judge of each district court to supervise the performance of the duties of the jury commission.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time and yield back the balance of my time, because I know of no questions on this matter.

(Mr. KING of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague from South Carolina and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my distinguished colleague from South Carolina in supporting the bill H.R. 5640 concerning jury commissions for each U.S. district court. This bill was considered by the subcommittee of which the gentleman from South Carolina is the chairman and of which I am privileged to be a member. The bill was unanimously recommended by the subcommittee and the full committee and has as its basic purpose the revision of the existing language of section 1864 of title 28 of the United States Code, so as to improve and strengthen the work of jury commissions in each judicial district. The bill further expressly provides that the chief judge of the district shall direct and supervise the jury commission in the performance of its duties. The language proposed in the bill clearly defines the duties of the commission and further provides for the appointment of commissioners and their compensation.

The testimony before the subcommittee established that in some instances the lack of supervision of those charged with the initial selection of persons to be called for jury service has resulted in challenges of the juries ultimately selected for trial of cases in the U.S. district courts. When it is considered that the jury system is basic in our system of law, I feel that it is self-evident that every effort should be made to improve and strengthen procedures associated with the selection of persons who ultimately may be called upon to serve as jurors in the trial of cases in the Federal courts. I feel the provisions of H.R. 5640 have been carefully drafted to further this purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 5640.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES EXTENSION AMENDMENTS OF 1965

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 357 and ask for its immediate consideration.

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The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 357

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2986) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommitt.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH]. I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 357 provides for consideration of H.R. 2986, a bill to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

H.R. 2986 extends four current programs carried out under the Public Health Service Act relating to health services.

It extends the duration of the current immunization program for an additional 3 years and extends the coverage of the program to include assistance in immunization programs against measles and other diseases presenting a major public health problem.

The bill also extends for an additional 3 years the current program under health services provided to domestic agricultural migratory workers.

The current program authorizing \$50 million annually for grants to the States for health services under section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act is extended for an additional year, and the program of special project grants for community health services authorizing appropriations up to \$10 million annually is also extended for an additional year. Both of these latter programs are under review by the Public Health Service and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, and the State and territorial mental health authorities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H. Res. 357.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, as stated by the distinguished gentleman from New York House Resolution 357 provides an open rule with 2 hours

of general debate for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2986. H.R. 2986 will extend the Community Health Services. It is a very fine bill. I know of no objection to it and I know of no objection to the rule.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to speak out of order and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to speak out on a matter of grave concern, not only to the citizens of the great State of California, but to all people of this Republic. This urge is prompted by a deep and abiding love of our Nation and a reminder that 30 days hence, on May 30, Americans will be memorializing those who so loved their country that they laid down their lives in its defense.

How callous, how unfeeling we would be if we labeled as naught the sacrifice of these martyrs of freedom. Yet, today we are being asked—no, it is being demanded—that we abandon our great heritage as protectors of freedom and allow the forces of communism to engulf the world. We are being urged to follow a course that has been mapped by practitioners of deceit and treachery.

I, for one, will not be coerced by means repugnant to our democratic processes.

DIRTY WAR OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

During the last several months, the international event which has most occupied the attention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and the Communist-inspired youth group, the WEB Du Bois Clubs of America, has been the war in Vietnam. Following long-established practice of supporting Communist causes wherever they exist throughout the world, the Communist Party, U.S.A., justifies and supports with propaganda the Communist Vietcong. At the same time, the party criticizes with vehemence and protests against U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam.

Deliberately ignoring the real issues of Communist invasion, Communist terror, and Communist insurgency in Vietnam, the Communist Party, U.S.A., accuses the United States of engaging in a "dirty war of imperialist aggression." To implement its steady and mounting propaganda attack against the policy of the U.S. Government in Vietnam, the Communist Party gives its full support to all mass actions such as protest demonstrations.

It is recognized, of course, that other individuals who are not members of the Communist Party or its front groups have participated in protest demonstrations against U.S. policy in Vietnam. While most individuals who have taken part in demonstrations of this type were not directly influenced by the Communist Party the Communists have endorsed and supported any group which organizes such a demonstration. This policy was established almost a year ago when Jack Stachel, member of the party's national committee, proposed the formation of a united front of Communists, other leftist groups, trade unions, peace organizations, Negro organizations, and churches

to promote a campaign in opposition to U.S. policy in southeast Asia.

PARTY DIRECTIVES AND DISCUSSIONS

Let us take a look at the development of this Communist campaign against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

During March 1964, a directive entitled "The United States and South Vietnam Developments" was sent out from the Communist Party's national headquarters in New York City to all its districts. The situation in southeast Asia was described in this directive as an even greater threat to peace than Cuba or Berlin. Party members were urged to send telegrams to President Johnson protesting American "military aggression" in South Vietnam, to place advertisements in newspapers throughout the country, to organize protest meetings and picket lines, and to enlist the support of non-Communist groups in these activities.

Vietnam was the principal topic of discussion at a meeting of the top Communist Party leaders in June 1964. At this meeting, Jack Stachel spoke up again and warned against elements in the United States who favor enlarging the war, argued that the Vietnam situation could not be settled by military force alone, and stressed that Communist China must be a participant in any negotiations. Stachel also proposed that the Communist Party, U.S.A., take the position that what is at issue in Vietnam is not U.S. prevention of Communist domination, but the right of all nations in southeast Asia to manage their own internal affairs. As a further suggestion for the party's campaign against U.S. policy in Vietnam, Stachel relied on a typical Communist tactic when he urged adoption of the slogan, "Bring the boys home."

The party then called upon Margrit Pittman to prepare a discussion outline on the topic "Vietnam and Peace." A longtime member of the Communist Party, Margrit Pittman was in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962. During these years, her husband, John Pittman, was the Moscow correspondent for the Communist newspaper, the Worker.

In her outline, Mrs. Pittman characterized the war in South Vietnam as a war of aggression by U.S. "imperialism" designed to expand American influence in southeast Asia and to crush the Vietnamese fight for freedom. The Vietcong insurgents, however, were said to be fighting a war of national liberation whose goal is peace through negotiations leading to the eventual reunification of North and South Vietnam. Pittman used this outline to urge telegrams, letters, resolutions, meetings, marches, and other forms of demonstrations to demand U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam.

CAMPAIGN MOVES INTO HIGH GEAR

The incident which moved the Communist campaign into high gear was the action in the Gulf of Tonkin in early August 1964. The Communist Party, U.S.A., quickly came to the support of the North Vietnamese Communists and characteristically criticized U.S. foreign policy when American aircraft attacked

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selected targets in North Vietnam following torpedo-boat attacks against our destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. Speaking at a meeting of the party's Southern California District, District Chairman Dorothy Healey called this retaliatory action against North Vietnam "dirty aggression" and suggested that 50,000 letters be sent to President Johnson to protest the U.S. air attack on North Vietnam.

As Mrs. Healey was speaking in California, the party's national headquarters was issuing a press release which condemned the retaliatory strike against North Vietnam and charged that U.S. warplanes had brought death to innocent people. The party claimed that the air raid on North Vietnam was an expansion of the war in the direction of the policy of brinkmanship demanded by Barry Goldwater. The press release exhorted everyone in the United States "to speak out for peace" through petitions, letters, and telegrams to be sent to President Johnson, Senators, and Congressmen. These messages were to urge negotiation and the settlement of all issues in Vietnam through the existing machinery of the 14-power Geneva Conference and the United Nations.

#### BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR

In a letter dated August 19, 1964, addressed to all Communist Party districts, the party's national organization department stated that it was obvious that the danger of expanding the war in southeast Asia remained high and that this and similar foreign policy issues would be prominent in the 1964 presidential election campaign. Party members were urged, because of the role of U.S. imperialism in southeast Asia, to use even greater initiative to stimulate pressure for a negotiated settlement and the convening of a 14-nation conference concerning Vietnam.

At a meeting of top party officials in November 1964, Arnold Johnson, the party's public relations director, reported to his comrades on the situation in Vietnam. Johnson urged that the party utilize the many organizations and "groupings" which, he claimed, were bringing pressure on the U.S. Government to end the war in Vietnam.

Johnson also suggested that the party prepare, by the end of November, a definitive document on Vietnam and distribute 50,000 copies of this document. Such a document was prepared and distributed to all the party's districts with instructions that it be given wide circulation.

Johnson further proposed that the party strive to organize a conference to be held in Washington, D.C., which would represent the totality of American opinion on Vietnam and would attempt to bring about a change in U.S. policy in Vietnam.

During another meeting of leading functionaries of the Communist Party held in late November 1964, Johnson again stressed that it was necessary for the Communist Party, U.S.A., to fight against extension of the war in Vietnam. He recommended that a memorandum on the party's position be sent

to all of its districts. The key point in the memorandum would be the demand for peace and an end to the war in Vietnam. Johnson also suggested a petition and postcard campaign against the war in Vietnam.

Following through on Johnson's proposals, the party's national organization department sent an avalanche of instructions to party districts pertaining to activities designed to achieve Communist objectives in South Vietnam. Party districts were told in late November, that a demand for peace was a key point in the election mandate given to President Johnson and that any implementation of that demand called for an end to the war in South Vietnam.

#### PEACE ON EARTH

The party's district leaders were instructed in late November to organize activities in the trade union movement, in youth organizations, and in religious organizations until peace was achieved. The party directive pointed out that this was the time of year when church and other organizations talked about peace on earth, but the "key test" would be what they said about peace in Vietnam.

In a directive issued in December, the national organization department warned party districts that every passing event made it more urgent that all sections of the population speak out "to end the war in South Vietnam." All districts were urged to make special efforts for mass activities and expressions of peace during the weekend of December 19 and 20, 1964. This directive also called attention to an enclosed leaflet which urged the reader to "join in an appeal to the conscience of America to end the war in Vietnam."

#### AIR STRIKES CONDEMNED

Following precedent set during the Gulf of Tonkin confrontation last August, the Communist Party was quick to give verbal support to North Vietnam and to condemn the U.S. foreign policy after a retaliatory air bombardment of North Vietnamese military targets on February 7, 1965. These air strikes followed Vietcong attacks against U.S. bases in South Vietnam.

Within minutes after the air attacks were announced, the party's general secretary, Gus Hall, who refers to himself as the leading spokesman for the Communist Party of the United States, was ready with another press release. Hall termed the American air strike as "the gravest threat to world peace since the Cuban crisis" of 1962. In his statement, Hall bitterly condemned the air strike as "an act of brutal aggression which horrifies the world." Nothing was said, of course, about the Vietcong mortar attacks.

Hall did repeat the by now familiar exhortation to the people of the United States to demand that this country withdraw all its troops from South Vietnam. He went on to say: "A policy to escalate the war can only lead to disaster. It will intimidate no one. It will bring an even more humiliating defeat or a world nuclear war. The American people must speak out loud and clear."

All the familiar Communist tactics

were again brought into play, such as a telegram campaign launched immediately by the Communist Party in an effort to pressure the White House. On the night of February 7, 1965, for example, a party conference was being held in Chicago. The proceedings were interrupted and blank telegram forms were distributed. Each of the assembled comrades was instructed to write and sign an individual telegram to President Johnson condemning the air strike. These telegrams were then sent to the White House.

In a February 9, 1965, memorandum to all districts from the national organization department, it was stated that the major point on the agenda for all the American people was obviously to bring a halt to the war in South Vietnam, to demand an end to all actions of aggression against the North Vietnam, to insist that all military personnel and forces of the United States be withdrawn from South Vietnam, and to insure that the Vietnamese be given an opportunity to determine their own destiny and to exercise their right of self-determination. This memorandum then claimed that thousands of telegrams were being sent to the President in protest against his authorization of the "brazen act of aggression" against North Vietnam.

At a meeting of party officials in mid-February, 1965, Robert Thompson, organizer of the party's New York District, stated that attempts should be made to get trade-union spokesmen to speak out publicly against the role of the United States in Vietnam. Communist Party, U.S.A., Secretariat member Gilbert Green said the situation in Vietnam had demonstrated that the Chinese Communists were not warmongers, because they had acted responsibly under great provocation. Communist Party, U.S.A., National Labor Secretary Carl Winter claimed that there was mass pressure for peace in Vietnam and President Johnson recognized this. In Winter's opinion, the "unique contribution" made by the Communist Party in the 1964 presidential election campaign was the conclusion that the people should never put their trust in President Johnson but should exert continuous pressure to obtain their goals.

#### COMMUNIST SPEAKERS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The devious hand of the Communists appeared on the turbulent campus of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif., which has been disrupted almost constantly with "student demonstrations" during the current school year. On February 8, 1965, there was a rally of approximately 1,300 students at this campus for the purpose of protesting what was described as U.S. intervention in Vietnam. Communist Party National Committeeman Herbert Aptheker, appearing as director of the Institute for Marxist Studies, a Communist front, was one of the speakers.

Aptheker asserted that the U.S. Government was engaged in a classic imperialistic war in South Vietnam. He described the February 7, 1965, American bombing mission into North Vietnam as "not retaliatory, but aggressive and barbarous." The Vietcong was characterized by Aptheker as a national

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liberation movement front embraced by the people of Vietnam. Nothing else could explain, Aptheker concluded, the success of the Vietcong against the greatest military power in the world.

In recent months, Aptheker and other Communist spokesmen have appeared at a number of colleges and universities throughout the country where they have bitterly attacked U.S. policy in Vietnam. They have indicated the United States as an aggressor interfering in the internal affairs of other nations. They contend that President Johnson could prove the sincerity of his advocacy of peace if he would seek, through negotiation, a peaceful solution to the situation in Vietnam. To them, of course, a peaceful solution would mean United States withdrawal.

The appearance of Communist speakers on college campuses is part of the Communist Party's program to propagandize young students under the guise of academic freedom. Since 1961, Communist Party luminaries have made an average of 50 campus appearances a year.

#### WAR ISOLATING UNITED STATES

Gut Hall held a press conference at the party's national headquarters on February 25, 1965, as a result of the new indictment of the Communist Party, U.S.A., for violation of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Hall termed the indictment an attempt to create hysteria and a national emergency for the purpose of silencing all opposition to the conduct of an unpopular, undeclared and, therefore, unconstitutional and unjust war of aggression in South Vietnam. Continuing, Hall said that the policies of aggression in South Vietnam were isolating the United States from all those who were for peace, and this "political prosecution" of the Communist Party further isolated the United States from all those who were for democracy.

Communist Party leaders and rank-and-file members have participated in demonstrations and other activities designed to carry out party directives. A recent and striking example of Communist participation in a demonstration was the April 17 march on Washington to end the war in Vietnam. A Communist Party directive, which was sent to all Communist Party districts in March 1965, described the contemplated march as the "biggest single action calling for an end to the war in Vietnam."

On March 30, 1965, Herbert Aptheker spoke to some 200 persons in New York City and attacked U.S. policy in Vietnam. He stated that this country was using Vietnam as a testing ground for new weapons, was exploiting the people and resources of Vietnam, and was continuing the war for its imperialistic designs. He urged those in this audience to write letters to their Senators and to President Johnson for the purpose of showing their indignation over U.S. policy and asking for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. Aptheker said that he would participate in the April 17 march on Washington and urged young people in his audience to do likewise.

Aptheker spoke again at a "teach-in" which was held at City College of New York on April 13 and 14. Before a crowd

which varied from 400 to 600 Aptheker severely criticized the policies of the United States in Vietnam.

#### STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON

The planned student march on Washington was held on April 17, 1965. It was the largest single demonstration held to date to protest U.S. action in Vietnam. Some 15,000 persons participated in the demonstration. While the march was not Communist initiated, dominated, or controlled, Communist Party members from throughout the Nation participated in this demonstration. Among the leading Communist participants were Arnold Johnson, Michael Zagarell, and George Meyers. Johnson is the party's public relations director; Zagarell is the party's national youth director; and Meyers is in charge of the party's southern region.

In addition to members of the Communist Party and the Du Bois Clubs who participated in the march were representatives of such Communist splinter groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Workers World Party, Youth Against War and Fascism, Progressive Labor Movement, and May 2 Movement.

The greatest number of individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in the march came from New York City, including 78 individuals who were identified as Communist Party members or sympathizers. There were also participants with subversive backgrounds from such other major cities as Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

A special edition of "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, and copies of "The Militant" and the "Young Socialist," publications of the Socialist Workers Party and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance, were distributed during the march.

Major demonstrations in support of the march took place in Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Communist Party members and other individuals with subversive backgrounds participated in each of these demonstrations. The largest demonstration took place in San Francisco where 2,000 gathered at the Federal Building and heard speeches delivered by representatives of such Communist splinter groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Progressive Labor Movement, and May 2 Movement.

At a meeting of the Communist Party's National Committee held in late April 1965, Michael Zagarell claimed that the Communist Party played a decisive role in the April 17, 1965, march on Washington, even though it was not there in name. In this regard, Arnold Johnson praised the march and said that party people from all over the country were in Washington for the march. Credit is due, Johnson added, to the stimulus given to the march by the Du Bois clubs.

#### DU BOIS CLUBS ACTIVE IN PROTESTS

Participation in a protest against U.S. policy in Vietnam was not a new experience for members of the Du Bois Clubs. In Chicago, for instance, members were involved in demonstrations protesting American action

in Vietnam on two occasions in February 1965. Du Bois Club members were among some 300 individuals involved in a similar protest in Los Angeles on February 13, 1965. On February 27, 1965, members demonstrated in Newark, N.J., against American activities in Vietnam. Richard Healey, the son of Dorothy Healey, chairman of the Communist Party's southern California district, led Communist Party, U.S.A., and Du Bois Club members in a picket line in Portland, Oreg., on February 27, 1965, opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam.

By its participation in these demonstrations, the Du Bois Clubs is following the Communist Party, U.S.A., line on Vietnam just as it has paralleled Communist policy since its founding in June 1964. Nevertheless, the national office of the Du Bois Clubs sent to all its chapters in March 1964, an "Emergency Memo on Vietnam Crisis." In this memorandum, the opinion was expressed that it was now possible to mobilize massive support for a movement to bring peace to Vietnam. It was further stated that the Du Bois Clubs was circulating in colleges and universities a petition of refusal to serve in the Armed Forces against the people of Vietnam. The memorandum called upon all chapters, members, and friends of the Du Bois Clubs to join with all groups and individuals in a "stepped-up campaign to end the war in Vietnam."

#### UNITED FRONT APPROACH

At a meeting of the national committee of the Communist Party in April 1965 Gus Hall characterized the situation in Vietnam as a war of U.S. imperialist aggression and compared the present action of the U.S. Government in Vietnam to fascism in Nazi Germany. He claimed that people throughout the world are protesting U.S. aggression and calling this country an outlaw. Continuing this condemnation of his native country, Hall maintained that U.S. imperialism is the principal obstacle to peace in the world today and that this country is the only power which has not abandoned war as an instrument of diplomacy.

Hall instructed that each party district should make a survey of the people's political action groups in its territory, should not be afraid of becoming involved in united front activities, but should work with any force willing to accept Communist assistance. Hall also stated that a victory over present U.S. policies in Vietnam would be a victory for coexistence. In conclusion, Hall claimed that officials and members of the Communist Party have taken part in the leadership, planning, and initiation of recent mass actions in the United States.

Demonstrations, telegrams, and letterwriting campaigns similar to those which have been described can be expected for as long as our Nation remains the principal deterrent to Communist designs to conquer the world. While the Communists may not be the instigators of a particular action of this type, it can be expected that they will make every effort to exploit any activity initiated by

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non-Communists which can be used to further Communist objectives.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES EXTENSION AMENDMENTS OF 1965

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2986) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 2986 with Mr. PHILBIN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER], will be recognized for 1 hour. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present to the House this afternoon this most important legislative proposal, H.R. 2986. This bill was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce unanimously. It is a very necessary legislative program, one of great interest and great importance. It would extend four present legislative authorizations for community health services under the Public Health Service. First, the community immunization program enacted 3 years ago would be extended for an additional 3 years at the current authorization appropriation level of \$11 million a year. The present program, which is limited to immunization against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus would be broadened to include immunization also against measles, and the Surgeon General would be authorized to add these programs against other diseases of a serious nature, if the vaccines against such diseases become available during the next few years.

Secondly, the bill provides for the extension of the present law relating to migratory workers' health service programs, which was also enacted 3 years ago. This program is extended for an additional 3 years at the present \$3 million a year appropriation authorization.

Thirdly, the 5-year authorization for grants to States to establish and maintain adequate community health services and for the support of a training program in schools of public health would

be extended for an additional year through June 30, 1967.

The \$50 million annual appropriation presently authorized for this program would not be changed.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the program of special projects for community health services which was authorized by the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961 would be extended for an additional year with no change in the \$10 million annual appropriation authorization.

Let me explain these various programs in more detail.

First, the immunization program in section 2 of the bill provides for the extension and expansion of the current vaccination programs. Since the enactment of the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962 significant progress has been made. During the period of 1962 to 1964 the number of poliomyelitis cases in the United States was reduced from 910 to 121. Diphtheria is down from 444 to 304. Tetanus is down from 322 to 271. In 1962 only one-third of the children under 5 years of age were adequately immunized against polio. As of September 1964 two-thirds of all children under the age of 5 were protected.

Millions of people, adults and children alike, have been immunized during this 2-year period.

Although substantial progress has been made, the total impact of the vaccination program has not been realized. Extension of the program will provide time and funds to assure that the people of the Nation, particularly the children, are fully protected against these four serious communicable diseases—polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.

A primary aim of H.R. 2986, however, is to launch a nationwide immunization program against measles. This common childhood disease is one of the most infectious and serious of the diseases which attack children. Each year approximately 4 million cases of measles occur in the United States, causing about 500 deaths and leading to serious complications, such as measles encephalitis, pneumonia, and hearing disorders. Modern medical research has provided vaccines which can prevent the disease, and yet measles continues to take its toll among the children of our Nation. Under the authority provided in this bill, States and communities will be assisted in the conduct of comprehensive immunization programs. This will be a major effort against measles and at the same time, the work that still needs to be done against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus will be continued.

## MIGRATORY WORKERS HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Section 3 of the bill extends for 3 years the current program of project grants for domestic agricultural migratory workers.

The need for funds to help support health services for more than 1 million farm migrants—including workers and families—was well documented when the original authorizing legislation was pending before Congress in 1962. The people are poor and cannot afford to purchase the medical care they need. Yet

they fail to qualify as legal residents in their temporary work communities and are thus excluded from community services for other indigent persons. Many communities which need their labor for brief periods are small and isolated. Some have meager health resources even to serve local residents. These resources are severely overtaxed by a periodic influx of migrants.

Congress established the current migrant health project grant program in 1962. The program has demonstrated its possibilities for helping migrants to obtain needed health care. About 40-percent of the total budgeted costs of the 63 projects in 32 States assisted by migrant health grants has come from other than grant sources.

Through grant-assisted projects, night clinics provide needed care for all family workers in or near large labor camps and nurses make regular camp visits. Sanitarians work with growers and with migrants to upgrade labor camps and health educators teach the migrants how to take better care of themselves in order to prevent illness and disability to the extent possible.

So, Mr. Chairman, the program is now operating effectively and we think warrants continuation.

In addition, many more migrant workers' work areas need to develop projects.

A further need is for the addition of hospital care to the services which can be supported by migrant health grants. With the extension of this legislation, project support can be continued as necessary, hospital care can be added to project services and new migrant work areas can be encouraged to develop health services where they are needed.

Mr. Chairman, the extension of this program has been endorsed by the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, and other interested groups.

Many public and voluntary organizations have demonstrated their interest by the active promotion and participation in migrant health project development.

Mr. Chairman, this has been truly a cooperative program and it has worked out literally that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Now, finally, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the general public health services, section 4 of the bill provides for a 1-year extension of the current program under section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act. Under this program the Public Health Service makes grants on a formula and matching basis to the States to assist them in establishing and maintaining adequate State and local public health services.

The category of diseases and conditions for which grants are made to all the States include general health services, dental health services, mental health services, chronic illness and aging health services as well as radiological health services.